THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, November 30, 1810. No. 1252

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NOTICE.

A few weeks ago, a piece of gold was left in the store of the subscriber.—The owner may have it again, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER & Co.

Pittsburgh, 22d Nov. 1810. 3t.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny County, five stray *HOGS*, marked with a half crop in the under side of the left ear. The owner by proving property, and paying charges, may take them away.

SAMPSON CUSTER.

October 29th, 1810. 3t.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living near the 4 mile run, Pitt township, about 4 weeks ago, a brown *MARE*, about 13 and a half hands high, 8 years old, a natural trotter, a number of saddle marks, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MOSES HERBERT.

Pitt township, Allegheny County, Nov 16, 1810 } 3t

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Conaquenessing township, Butler County, about half a mile from David Gilleland's Mill, on Thursday the 25th of Oct. last, a dark Iron Grey *MARE*, rising seven years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN KIRKER.

November 2d, 1810. 3t.

Taken up at the plantation of the subscriber opposite Middletown, on the 30th October, a bay *MARE* and *COLT*, the mare is about 7 or 8 years of age, with a large star in her face, her near hind foot white, no other marks perceivable The colt is a year old past, a light bay, with a small star in his face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN WHITE.

November 22, 1810 3t.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the waters of Robinson's run, on the first of August last, a small red *STEER*, three years old, no perceivable ear mark.—The owner may have him again by applying and paying charges to

JOHN M'MICHAEL.

November 16th, 1810. 3t.

Now Opening

BY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

of almost every description.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810. tf.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets. have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Seaon.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 6th inst. from the subscriber, living in M'Keesport, Allegheny County, JOSEPH LINCH, an apprentice to the Hatting Business, he is about twenty years of age, five feet seven inches high, had on a new rorum hat with a small hole in the square of the crown, dark cloth roundabout jacket about half worn, light coloured small cord pantaloons Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to his master, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JAMES EVANS.

November 13th, 1810.

REVOMAL.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 190, Market Street, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Sheaff, No. 168, South East Corner of Market and Fifth Streets. Where he will constantly keep on hand a general assertment of

IRONMONGERY,

which he will dispose of on the best terms

Philadelphia, Nov. 9th 1810. 1m.

RAGS.

Four Cents Cash, or Five Cents in Trade will be given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, at the Franklin Head Book, store Market Street, Pittsburgh.

WM. B. FOSTER & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Market Street next door to the Office of '*The Pittsburgh Gazette*,'

a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandise,

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

They have the following

Liquors and Groceries

For Sale at *Cost and Carriage*;

Madeira, Lisbon & Sherry Wine, 1st quality,
Cogniac Brandy, 1st and 2nd do.
Jamaica Spirits, do. do.
Coffee,
Brown and Lump Sugar,
Madder,
Alum,
Spanish Whiting,
Rice,
Ginger,
Copperas,
Pepper and Allspice,
Bengal Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Chalk,
White Lead,
} In Kegs.

Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
} Tea by the Chest.

Mustard,
Spanish Segars
Chocolate
} By the Box.

Shad and Mackrale,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Shot by the bag.

A few Barrels of old double Distilled Whiskey and Country Gin.

They have also for Sale the following articles from Col. Humphrie's manufactory in Connecticut.

Superfine broad Cloths,
Common do.
Cassimers,
Cassinets,
Coating,
Woolen Stockings,
Cotton do
Checks and Stripes,
Bed Ticken,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Chambray Muslin.

Lee's celebrated Patent and Family Medicines for Sale.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1810. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BAYTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed his STORE from Wood Street. to the corner of Market and Second Streets, where he has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season, which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash or appoved Country Produce.

A handsome assortment of *Barr*, *Rolled*, and *Slit*, *Iron*, and *Castings* by the ton or smaller quantity.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 29, 1810.

P. S. INDIA MUSLINS by the bale.

Overstreet's Tobacco.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returnin to us all that may not be found good.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1810

Steam Mill.

CASH

FOR

WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash or their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

COTTON.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers.

100 Bales first rate Tennessee Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90 or 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre,

which they offer very low for cash or negociable notes at 60 days.

T. & J. CROMWELL,

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruetts, mustard pots.
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottels, &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS, who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement

Also POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infalliable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Dr. Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory ness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION operates mindly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

ENCOURAGED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury. the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, November 30, 1810.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Stockdon, Captain JOHN IRWIN to Miss HANNAH TAYLOR daughter of the Rev. John Taylor, all of this place.

WEST-FLORIDA.

A gentleman from West-Florida, informs us that a called meeting of the Convention was held on the 24th ult. at which it is presumed the new constitution was adopted, as verbal intelligence was received in New-Feliciana, that an election for senators and representatives was to take place on the 10th inst.

Our informant saw a letter from a member of the convention, stating that a letter dated Pensacola, October 20, to a gentleman in New-Orleans, (which had been communicated to the convention) contained in substance, what follows:—That governor Folch had intended an expedition against Baton-Rouge, for which purpose he pressed many vessels in port, for transports, and laid a general embargo—but on hearing of the success of the Ptichsa expedition, and that the refractory had taken the oath of fidelity to the new government, he had abandoned his design, and sent a dispatch boat to the Havanna, for reinforcements.

GEN. ARMSTRONG ARRIVED.

NEW-LONDON, NOV. 14.—After the Gazette went to press, last evening, the ship Sally, capt. Scott, of Boston, arrived here in 32 days from Bourdeaux, bound to New-York, with 60 passengers, among them are gen. Armstrong, late ambassador at Paris, and his family. News had reached Bourdeaux of a battle having been fought in Portugal to the discomfiture of the French, and that gen. Junot was sent to Paris for trial for his misconduct.

It is whispered that the hon. Brockholst Livingston, of New-York, is to be gen. Armstrong's successor at the court of St. Cloud.

A letter was received in town yesterday, stating, that the emperor Napoleon has appointed general Serrurier, minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

THE PROCLAMATION.

The more we reflect upon this measure of the executive, the more lively are our surprise and indignation. It blurs the very name of honesty; it is one of the most direct and unequivocal insults that was ever offered to the understanding of an enlightened community.

Once more we will mention the three *conditions*, upon which, and which only, the emperor promised to repeal his decrees, on the 1st of November.

1st. The previous revocation of the British orders.

2d. An abandonment by England of her principle of blockade, and the substitution of the principles laid down in the maritime code of France.

3d. In the event of England's omiting to conform to these conditions, the United States should *cause* her rights to be respected, &c.

The Duc of Cadore stated to general Armstrong in very intelligible language, that *upon the happening of these events* before the 1st of November the French decrees would be repealed on that day. Have these events, or has either of them happened? No—The very first condition has been rejected by England. The second, Mr. Pinkney had too much good sense even to mention, much less to urge in his letter to lord Wellesley, For the third, it does not appear that general Armstrong was authorised to pledge his government to declare war against England, should she fail to recognize the arrogant and insulting pretentions of France. Is it not then an outrage upon common sense, an assumption of power not delegated to the executive by the representatives of the people, an insult offered to the understanding of every man who can read, to be told that the French decrees have been repealed on the 1st of this month?—"*I James Madison, do hereby proclaim that the said edicts of France have been so revoked, as that they ceased on the 1st day of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States!*"—Does not this *proclamation* imply, either that the *conditions* insisted on by France have been complied with, or that there was a secret understanding with France, that they would be waved, should England respect them? Unless one or the other fact can be established, the proclamation is founded on falsehood. The first fact is known to have no existence, and the second implies that which is improbable as it would be disgraceful to the nation.—In a word we are convinced that a few months will expose the struggle, and cause "I James Madison" bitterly to regret that he has suffered this rash measnre to be pressed upon him by his cabinet council. [*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

The following is given as the form of the oath to be taken by the members of Bonaparte's legion of honor. Our readers will no doubt smile at its absurdity.

Grand Chancery of the Legion of Honor.

FORM OF THE OATH.

I swear. upon my honor, to devote myself to the service of the empire and preservation of its integrity; to the defence of the emperor, the laws of the republic (!), and the properties which they have sanctioned, to oppose by all means which are authorised by justice, reason, and the laws, every enterprise tending to restore the feudal system (!!), lastly, to contribute with all my power to the maintainance of liberty and equality (!!!!), the main pillars of our constitutions.

GREAT VICTORY
OVER THE FRENCH IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Downing-street, Oct. 14, 1810.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship from Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Coimbia, 30th Sept. 1810.

MY LORD—While the enemy was advancing from Celerico and Francosa upon Vizen, the different divisions of militia and Ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and col. Trant, with his division, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th inst.—He took 2 officers and 100 prisoners, but the enemy collecting a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro. I understand that the enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands. My dispatches of the 20th inst. will have informed you of the measures I have adopteb, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and if possible to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of this town. On the 21st the enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the rivers Driz and Dao; and brig. gen. Pack retired across the former and joined brig. gen. Crawford at Martagoa, having destroyed the bridges over these two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons, as the ground was unfavorable for the operations of the army.

On the 25th the whole of the 6th and the 2d corps crossed the Criz, in the neighbourhood of St. Cambodon; and brigadier-general Pack's brigade retired to the position which I fixed upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Busaco.—These troops were followed in the movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Reynier, (the 6th and 2d) but it was conducted by brig. gen. Crawford, with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importanee. The 4th Portuguese Cacadoes which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the piquets of the 3d division of infantry, which were posted at St. Antonio de Cantaro, under major Smith, of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former shewed that steadiness and gallantry which others of the Portuguese troops have since manifested. The Sierra Bosace is a very high ridge which extends from the Mondego in a northern direction about 8 miles. At the highest point of the ridge, about two miles from its termination, is the convent and garden of Busaco. The Sierra of Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a north easterly direction beyond Vixen, and separates the valley of the Mondego, from the valley of the Doroa.

On the left of the Mondego, nearly in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description, which is called the Sierra de Murcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra de Estrella. All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or other of these Sierras. They are very difficult for the passage of an army, the approach of the top of the ridge on both sides being mountainous.—As the enemy's whole army was on the right of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our position, Lt. Gen. Hill crossed that river by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Col. le Cor, with his brigade on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army; and Major General Fane, with his division of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th light dragoons in front of the Alva, to observe and check the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry observing the plain in the rear of its left, on the road leading from Montago to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busoco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The eighth corps joined the enemy in front on the 26th, but he did not make any attack on that day—the light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line.

At six on the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of the second corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of the French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment under the command of the hon. Lieut. Col. Wallace: and the 45th regiment under the command of the hon. Lieut. Col. Meade; and by the 8th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Douglass, directed by maj. Gen. Preston.

The three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St. Antonio de Cantary, also in front of Major General Picton's division. His division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Colonel French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of Colonel Champelmond, directed by Col. Mackinnon, Major-General Lieth also moved to his left, to the support of Major General Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy on this post, by the 3d battalion of Royals, the 1st and 3d battalions 28th regiment.

In these attacks Major-General Lieth and Picton, Colonels Mackinnon, and Champelmond, of the Portuguese service, who was wounded, lt. col. Wallace, the hon. lt. col. Meade, lt. col Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment, maj. Smith 45th regiment who was unfortunately killed, lt. col. Douglas, and major Birmingham of the 8th Portuguese regiment distinguished themselves. Major general Picton reports of the good conduct of the 9th and 21st Portuguese regiments, commanded by lt. col. Sutton and by lt. col. de Aronje Bacellar, and the Portuguese artillery commanded by lieut. col. Arentchild. I have also to mention in a particular manner the conduct of captain Dansey of the 88th regiment. Major gen. Lieth reports the good conduct of the royals, 1st battalion 9th and 2d battalions 38th regiment, and I beg to assure your lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th and 8th Portuguese regiment, on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left, the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by brigadier gen. Crawford, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry commanded by brig. gen. Pack. One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by brig. gen. Crawford, with the 48th, 52d, and 96th, regiments, and the 3d Portuguese Cacadores, and driven down with immense loss. Brig. gen. Cleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of brig. general Crawford's division, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment under the command of lt. col. Macbean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division, of the enemy, that was endeavoring to penetrate in that quarter. In this attack brig. gen. Crawford, lt. col. Beckwith of the 25th and Barcaly of the 42d and the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.

Besides these attacks the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th and the 4th Portuguese Cacadores, and the 1st and 16th regiments, directed by brig. gen. Pack, and commanded by lt. col. de Rego Banito, lieut. colonel Hill, and major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry. The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack on the 27th has been enormous. I understand that the General of division Merle and gen. Maucun are wounded, and general Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment, and 3 colonels, 33 officers and 250 men. The enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters, that the loss in wounded is immense.—The enemy did not renew his attack, excepting by the fire of his light troops on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry from the left of his centre to the rear, from which I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

Having thought it probable that he would endeavor to turn our left by that road I had directed Col. Trant with his division of militia, to march to Sardao, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round to Oporto by the General Officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St. Pedro de Sal; and, notwithstanding the efforts which he made to arrive in time he did not reach Sardao till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground.

As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th the enemy would throw his whole army on the road by which he could avoid the Sierra de Blanco and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favourable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The enemy did break up in the mountains at 11 at night on the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelons, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains; that under my command, however was already in the Low country between the Sierra, de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although from the unfortunate circumstances of the delay of Colonel Trant's arrival at Sardoa, I am appresensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret in having done so. This movement has afforded me a favorable opportunity of shewing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation;—and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them, has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops, in this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of saving.

Throughout the contest upon the Sierra, and in all the previous marches, and in all those which we have since made, the whole army have conducted themselves in the most regular manner. Accordingly all the operations have been carried on with ease, the soldiers have suffered no privations, have undergone no unnecessary fatigue, there has been no loss of stores, and the army is in the highest spirits. I have received, throughout the service, the greatest assistance from the general and staff-officers. Lieut. gen. Sir Brent Spencer has given me the assistance which his experience enables him to afford me, and I am particularly indebted to the adjutant and Q.M. general, and the officers of their departments, and to lieut. col. Bathrust, and the officers of my personal staff—to brig. gen. Howard, and the artillery, and particularly to lieut. col. Fletcher, capt. Chapman, and the officers of the royal enginrees. I must also mention Mr. Kennedy, and the officers of the commissariat, which department has been carried on most successfully.

I should not do justice to the service, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your lordship's attention to the merits of marshal Beresford. To him exclusively under the

Portuguese government, is due the merit of having raised, formed, disciplined and equipped the Portuguese army, which has now shewn itself capable of engaging and defeating the enemy. I have besides received from him, upon all occasions, all the assistance which his experience, abilities, and knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me.

The enemy has made no movement in Estremadura, or in the northern provinces, since I addressed your lordship last. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th inst. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied armies in the course of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th inst. I send this dispatch by my aid-de-camp, captain Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your lordship for any further details, and to recommend him to your lordship's notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The percise loss of the British army is 97 killed and 434 wounded—of the Portuguese, 90 killed and 512 wounded. The dispatches state, that the enemy is now in possesion of no more ground in Portugal than his troops occupy.

The loss of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is stated at 10,000, some accounts say, 15,000. The British cavalry had not been engaged, but it was reported they had got betwixt the French army and Almeida.

In addition to the foregoing, private accounts state, that before the Gleaner had sailed for England, it was reported, that the French had been so pressed with the pursuing army, that 16,000 men with one General and 37 Officers, had surrendered: and it was also rumoured that the French had no bread for two or three days previous to the action.

BAD NEWS.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Malta, to his correspondent in Boston, dated

"MALTA, Aug. 24—A very unpleasant business has taken place between the Bey of Tunis and our Consul. It seems that an American ship was captured by a French privateer, and carried into Tunis, where she was purchased by a minister of the Bey's, put under Tunisian colours and sent here. Her former supercargo being in Malta, appealed to the British Court of Admiralty to have her stopped, in consequence of some illegality in the condemnation. They declined interfering, as out of their jurisdiction. He then applied to the tribunal in Malta; they stopped the ship and the case is now undecided in that court. The Bey, hearing of this, has confiscated all the American property in Tunis, say 160 to 200,000 dollars. Mr. Cox, the Consul, has arrived here in a flag of truce, to settle the business, but whether restoring the ship will satisfy the Bey, or a war will follow, time can only determine."

FROM THE N. YORK GAZETTE, *Nov.* 16.

DIRECT FROM LISBON.

Capt Forbes, of the brig Sylph, arrived yesterday from Lisbon which place he left the 8th of October.

Capt. Forbes informs that after the battle of the 28th Sept. (which is detailed in Lord Wellington's official letter) nothing had occurred, except skirmishing with the out posts. Both armies had been reinforced—Romana with 14,000 Spaniards had joined Lord Wellington's army; and Regnier, with 10,000 men from Badajoz, had joined Massena. An embargo was laid at Lisbon the day capt F. sailed, as a precautionary measure; for the purpose, it was said, of removing the persons and property in case of necessity. The French had entered Oporto and Figuera.

Lisbon Gazettes of the 6th of October state that official accounts had been received from Lord Wellington dated Leira October 3. His Lordship preserved his situation at that place: but it did not appear that the French had yet advanced towards Coimbra. On the 3d the French occupied the mountains between Mondago and Vouga. They left no troops at Beira Alta. Their communications were actually cut off, as well by the Spanish peasantry as the militia corps, under the orders of Gen. Bucellar and those of Silveira. The French were not only in want of provisions, but military stores, and they must fight with those they brought with them, as they could get no supplies.

An intercepted letter from Massena to Berthier is published in the London papers. It plainly hints at the distress of his army by sickness, desertion and want of supplies. It also contains much abuse of the English.

The following letters are from the first houses in Lisbon. The first is dated the 4th of Oct.

"You have herewith Lord Wellington's official account of the battle of the 27th ult. between his army and the French under Massena; it is supposed the total loss of the latter exceeds 5000 men, in killed, wounded, &c. They are however so numerous, that notwithstanding the strength (which is daily increased by reinforcements from England, Cadiz, &c.) and good discipline of the English and Portuguese troops, that they had moved forward and taken possession of Coimbra, Figuera, &c. and Lord Wellington is falling back to his strong entrenchments on the line of defence, intended to cover the capital and Villa Franca and Peniche—no doubt is entertained of the favorable issue of the battle fought at those positions, from the great local advantages of the combined army; of course we are under no apprehensions in Lisbon, which is at all events (it would appear,) intended to be kept possession of."

October 5—"By the inclosed gazette, you will perceive, that a very smart action took place at Busaco, on the 26th and 27th ult. in which the Portuguese, contrary to the expectations of many intelligent persons, conducted themselves most intripidly, and repulsed the French with the bayonet with great slaughter. Their steadiness and determined conduct in this affair has inspired the greatest confidence in the people; and although the Head Quarters of the army are at Mafra, about 20 miles hence, not the least uneasiness prevails and every thing is perfectly quiet.—Since the battle of the 27th the enemy made an attempt to turn the left wing of the combined army, and thus by a bold push, to get between it and Lisbon, but in this they were foiled by the active vigilence of Lord Wellington, who by a prompt and retrogade movement, thwarted their intentions, in which if the French had succeeded they would have been enabled to occupy the immencely strong chain of batteries the British have erected from the Tagus across to the Sea, and thus have made themselves masters of this place by a fine manœuvre.

"A great battle now appears to be unavoidable, and as the Portuguese troops have been fairly proved in the late action at Busaco, a glorious result is anticipated."

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 14.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM CADIZ.

"My former letters will have given you an account of the great progress the French have made with their batteries, notwithstanding the opposition and efforts of the Spaniards and English; to day for the first time they directed their pieces against the city, and have thrown three 32lb balls into it and not fifty yards from the Market place or place de St. Juan Dedeoes, these three are all that have been thrown, which I suppose were done with the design of ascertaining the distance they could cast a ball. I am sorry to add that from St. Cartherine a few days past they threw a shot under the Admiral's bow, and I am informed by the officers of the Atlas, that a shell burst in the air which would have been on board of her but for that circumstance.

"I also regret to state, that the French are strongly fortified at the Trochodera, and they have a strong battery behind Matagorda, of about 70 pieces, which, when opened upon Fort Pantales, will render it untenable in two hours; and they will be able to sweep the beech.—It is reported that the French have cast mortars at Seville, that will throw 2 500 toises, and it is but 1800 to the city from Matagorda."

Another letter dated Sept. 28.

I send you two of the last papers, as you will observe has a declaration of the Cortes, and that they continue the regency, as we say, pro. tem.—Yesterday the French threw three shot into the city, being the first they had directed at us, as they have been constantly engaged in erecting their batteries, and have hardly returned the fire that has been kept upon them. They have also thrown shot as far as the fleet—but as yet they have done no injury.

[FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL, *Nov.* 10.]

From Cadiz.

The accounts are to the close of September—That city continued to bid defiance to the arts and artillery of its French invaders; and had sent succors to *Portugal*. The predatory warfare was kept up in all parts of the Peninsula; and the hope was not extinct of the eventual extirpation of the modern Moors.

The *Great Spanish Cortes*, assembled on the Isle of *Leon* the 24th of September.

The event was announced by a general salute, and had spread general joy. The French batteries were daily bombarding Cadiz; and the fire was returned.

The Spanish papers are filled with accounts of actions and skirmishes, in which much is lost; but in which the patriots are represented as always successful.

ACCOUNT OF THE BURGHUT;

OR BANIAN TREE OF INDIA.

THE *burghut*, generally known among the Europeans by the name of the *banian* tree, grows to an immense size in India; being often known to measure from 25 to 30 feet in girt. It is distinguished from every other tree hitherto known, from the very peculiar circumstance of its throwing out roots from all its branches. These being pendant, and perfectly lax, in time reach the ground, which they penetrate, and ultimately become substantial props to the massy horrizontal boughs, which, but for such a support must either be stopped in their growth, or give way from their own weight. Many of these quondam roots, changing their outward appearance from a brown, rough rind to a regular bark, not unlike that of the beech, increase to a great diameter. They may be often seen from 4 to 5 feet in circumference, and in a true perpendicular line. When they are numerous, as sometimes happens, an observer, ignorant of their nature and origin, might think them artificial, and that they had been placed for the purpose of sustaining the boughs from which they originated.

I am almost afraid, says the writer of this description, to state what I have seen on this subject; and I fear that I shall be considered as having made a trip to Abyssinia, when I inform the reader, that there was some years since, a banian tree, growing not far from Naddeap, which, probably aided by art, and spread nearly round a tract of about two thirds of an acre in size, so that the branches, diverging to the right nearly met those proceeding from the left. Many will, perhaps, avail themselves of the assertion I offer, that "If I not seen, I should not have believed it." This wonderful tree was supported by its radial columns in a most extraordinary manner and probably would have long since become an object of that spirited research which has of late years prevailed in India, were it not, that in consequence of an ox having been killed under it by some Europeans, the spot has been considered as defiled, and the tree, during the paroxysm of fanatical zeal, destroyed, which caused the *fanatics*, who resided under its extensive shades, to level it to the ground.

We may safely consider the burghut as a unique in nature, for we may, I believe search in vain for its parallel. We know of now production in the vegetable world which thus searches for support; and which, inverting its order of circulation procures sap from that limb, which was was originally produced and fed by one of its branches. These roots proceed from all the branches indiscriminately, whether near or far removed from the ground. They are like new swabs, such as are in use on board of ships. However, few reach sufficiently low to take a hold of the soil, except those of the lower branches. I have seen some do so from a great height, but they were thin and did not promise well. Some of the ramifications pendant from the higher boughs are seen to twine round the lower branches, but without any obvious effect on either. Possibly, however, they may derive sustenance or support, even from that partial mode of communication.

The height of a full grown burghut may be from sixty to seventy feet, and many of them, I am fully confident, cover at least two acres.—Their leaves are similar to, but rather larger, than those of the laurel. The wood of the trunk is used only for fuel; it is light and brittle; but the pillars formed by the roots are valuable, being extremely elastic and light, working with ease, and possessing great toughness. It resembles a good kind of ash. Hence it is found to answer well for tent poles, and such articles as are usually made of that wood.—*Spirit of the Foreign Magazines.*

THE subscriber offers For Sale.

A Tract of Land

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in the settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st, Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed, on good paper.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS

OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died June 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I. Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Sayings;
VI. And Dying advices to his Congregation.

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev. John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God.

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick, for the edification of others

"THE ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease. He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, 'Is the one thing needful:" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare its sentiments on this subject, when he was dead"

They observe in the close of the preface, "If some secure hypocrites are awakened, some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some distressed souls are comforted; we have fully gained our end in the publication."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1810

NOTICE

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins,

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*, have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law, Physic* and *Divinity; School Books, Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy, History, Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York Baltimore, &c. &c. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps, Globes, Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus*, &c. &c.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

N. B. R. Patterson has received a power of attorney to collect all debts due to Joseph Parker, late agent in this place for the houses of Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia. The highest price given for clean *Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

Thomas & John Cromwell,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey ditto.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. Tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrel
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted. (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years of age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and an unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh.

NEAR forty years extensive practice, 12 of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have emplyed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He atttends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11month, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kidlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

May 1810.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Cheap Taylоring.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that his business is conducted as usual in *Market street* opposite Mr. Cowan's Nail Factory, and in *Third street* opposite *Capt. Kerwin's* Cotton Factory where all orders will be thankfully received; he trusts that the fashionable manner in which his work is executed, added to the its durability and the dispatch in its performance will ensure him a continuance of their favours—he flatters himself that from his long experience in Philadelphia, together with the following *moderate* charges, he shall not fail to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Gentlemens full suits	$4 50
Officers full dress uniform suits	$6 00
Ladies Habit, Vest and Skirt	$4 00
Ladies Great Coat	$2 37 1-2

and all other work in proportion.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Pisttburgh, Sept. 24, 1810.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug. 1st, 1810.

Soap and Candle Manufacture.

THE subscriber respectfully, informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *SOAP* and *CANDLES*, at the corner of *Third* and *Ferry Streets*. He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may be inclined to deal with him.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1810.

N. B. An apprentice wanted.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Braziers Copper &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

FOUR half and four three quarter blood Merino Rams, directly from Col. Humphrey's flock. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Franklin Head Bookstor

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.	Salt-petre, how manufactured.
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.	Wild Geese.
	Anecdote—*Oriental.*
The Calender,	Receipt for Consumption, &c.
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.	Rates of Postage.
Chinese Industry.	Friend's Meeting.
Great and noble actions.	Advice to save Rags.
	Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Domestic Picture.	Courts of Law.
Chinese Oil Radish.	Tables of interest, *etc*
Early Potatoes.	List of Roads.
Distellation from do.	

Besides the contents of the above, the

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.	— Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs in Kentucky.
Temperance.	
Weem's life of Washington.	Salt Springs.
	Steam Boat.
Important Discovery of Clay.	Spinning Wheels.
A new Manufacture.	*Domestic carpet, etc.*
Poetical question in Algebra.	Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county.
Mint of the U. States.	
Gallatin's Report on *Domestic* Manufactures.	Inhabitants and houses in Pittburgh.
	Marriages.
Letters from Chilicothe.	Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on Sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New-York, esteeming Mr. Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for* 1811.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-5 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment benencial to their employers; aud with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors: they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Peen Str's and on an adjoining alley. There situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the *Diamond.*

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

Wanted, Two Apprentices

TO the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the county will be preferred—the strictest attention will be paid to their morals.—Apply to

William Eichbaum & Son.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1810.